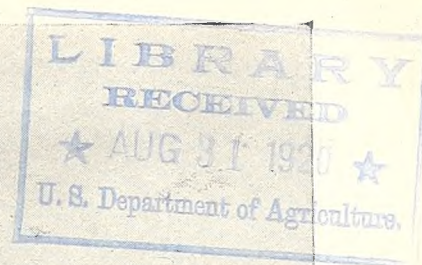


Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



HARRISON'S NURSERIES

Dear Sir:—

BERLIN, MARYLAND, March 20, 1911

Can't you give me an idea of what fruit you would like to plant this spring? Are you interested in Strawberries, Apples, Peaches, Pears or Cherries especially, or do you want a variety of fruits for your own use at home? I would like to know what conditions you are up against. Perhaps I can suggest a number of things you haven't thought about. Every day or so I see how some other fellow has solved the problem of what to plant. There is bound to be some one who is situated much the same as you are.

The 1911 book I sent you is unusually valuable—well worth your careful study. Take the descriptions of Strawberries for illustration. These are original and accurate. When you consider that reliable information about season of ripening, about blossoms—whether staminate or pistillate, perfect or imperfect—about size, color and growth—is absolutely necessary before planting can be *safely* done, you will see why such a book as this is worth keeping. It is actually a guide or handbook, and means as much to a fruit grower as a time-table does to a traveler.

I have tried to tell plainly of some of the genuine, practical advantages of growing fruit, and of planting in April, 1911. We growers of the Eastern states *can* get just as high prices as are received for Pacific-coast fruit—from \$3 to \$10 per barrel, and from \$1.25 to \$3.50 per bushel box. I am now running an exhibit of fruit grown east of the Alleghanies, at the Reading Terminal market, in Philadelphia. Chiefly Apples and Pears are shown at this time of year. All that is exhibited there is sold from time to time, new shipments replacing the vacancies in the displays.

The purpose of the show, of that talk in the book, and in this letter, is to prove that you, like many others, are letting good *money-making* chances lie dormant, *right at home*. You work hard raising stock and grain and vegetables, and perhaps get but a slim living from it. You eat store foods, and meat, and you get sick lots of times when you wouldn't need to, if you ate more fruit. I'm not "butting in" on your private affairs. I only want you to see clearly that if you plant apples and peaches and pears and berries, enough to get all you want to eat the year round, and enough to sell a lot of, you will live better and make more money than you do now, with less work.

Also plant hedges instead of putting up fences, plant evergreen windbreaks instead of painting buildings so often, plant maples and spruces, etc., for screens and shade—they all help in comfort and economy, for you, and in increased value of your property. I have yet to find a man who *did* plant, and who would take ten times what it cost to do it, five years after. Start this year to build up your place. Make it what it can be made. In a few years you will find yourself independent, in a beautiful home, and enjoying life and happiness as you should. That's what I want you to have. There's more in this to me than just selling trees. Let me hear from you about it right away today.

Very truly yours

ORLANDO HARRISON, for J. G. Harrison & Sons

Get \$500 an Acre Each Year From Your Farm



Picking Peaches and packing them directly in baskets at the trees in a West Virginia orchard

A six-acre Peach orchard in Palisade, Colorado, sold for \$24,630.50 cash. The buyer was a business-farmer who bought the orchard for an investment. He expected to run it for the money there was in it. The land raised no other crop—Peaches was the only produce sold from it. Without the Peach trees it was worth about \$150 an acre. We have no data regarding the crops this orchard produced, but the buyers are well satisfied with their deal. Another five-acre orchard, in the same Grand Valley, Colorado, produced \$3,300 worth of peaches in 1910.

When six acres of plain Peach trees bring over \$24,000, and when five acres yield \$3,300 worth of

fruit, it proves beyond any doubt that growing Peaches is immensely profitable when rightly conducted. All over the United States are communities where Peaches will thrive and make money for the grower. East of the Mississippi river, from Florida to Michigan and Connecticut, nearly every farm has slopes which face the east and north, and which are made up of natural Peach soil.

Learn what varieties will thrive on your land, what enemies to avoid, and how to care for the trees, from the failures and successes of others, and a big crop of choice fruit is almost a certainty. Carefully marketed, fancy Peaches sell for more than oranges. We know these things. Our big orchards of bearing Peach trees make us lots of money. We never fail to get high prices for all the choice Peaches we grow.

The Best Kinds of Peaches for Eastern States

Here are twelve varieties which thrive and succeed to the greatest extent from Georgia to Maine and west to the Mississippi. In all features of fruit and tree they have few faults, and have made good for a time long enough to remove the last lingering doubt about their leadership. If you plant them under conditions at all normal, you are pretty sure of success.

RAY. Ripens here from August 10 to 25, over a long period. Fruit white with a good-sized and most attractive red blush of delicate shade. Flesh white, with no stain at the stone, is firm, of the most excellent quality, juicy, delicious, tender and keeping quality good. An excellent shipper, of fine appearance, even after much handling; and a splendid seller, even when markets are overstocked with inferior sorts. Trees are exceedingly strong growers, and are shapely and symmetrical. Old Peach orchardists would be surprised to see how quickly they attain good size. Ray is a regular bearer of big crops. Beyond a doubt it is in a class by itself for nearly every purpose, over a very large range of territory and conditions. It has been thoroughly tested. We have hundreds of bearing trees.

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Middle of August. One of the best late. Superb in size, splendid yellow with broad, dark red cheek. Flesh deep yellow, juicy and melting, rich; winy flavor. Free. Tree is vigorous, hardy and sure-bearing.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. First half of August. Very large, attractive in color and shape, with a light red cheek; flesh white, firm, delicious, quality fine. Trees shapely and very strong. Hardy, prolific. Free.

CARMAN. Middle to end of July. Fruit large and broad, oval-shaped, yellowish white; flesh creamy white with red tinge, flavor spicy and good. Suited to low, wet land. Very hardy and productive every year. Satisfactory in commercial orchards. Free.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Last of August. Extra large, deep yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, sweetest, richest grapy flavor. Satisfactory and all-round good. Trees strong, sturdy, and bear big crops. Free.

CHAMPION. Middle of August. Fruit large, creamy white with red cheek, sweet, juicy, very high quality. Good shipper, best when well packed, as it is a little tender. Hardy and productive. Free.

ELBERTA. Early August. The old reliable, of which more is planted, and from which more money has been made, than from any other. Most dependable. Large to extra large, golden yellow, with brilliant shades of red, firm, juicy, rich, sweet, tender, and of splendid flavor. Trees vigorous, sturdy, hardy, healthy. Free.

FOX SEEDLING. Middle September. Large white with whole side red; melting, sweet, high quality and high flavor. Good for any use. Trees bear very regularly and have few faults. Free.



In our test orchard here



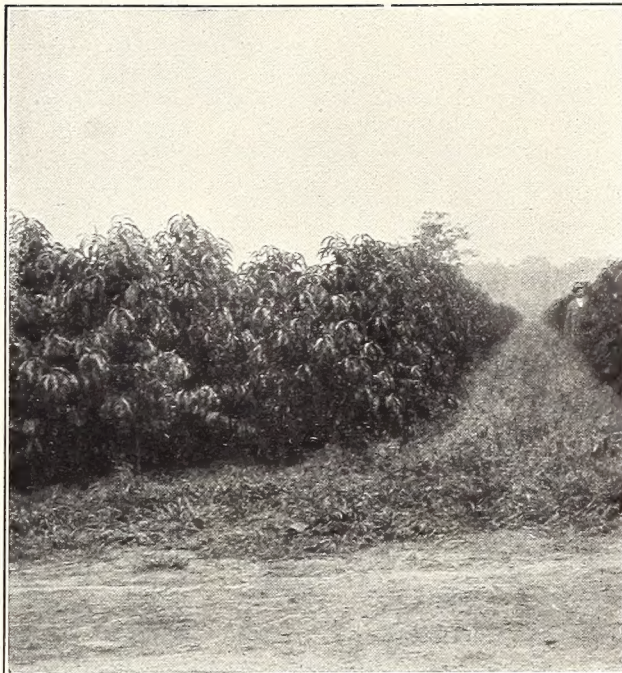
The great growth of a three-year-old Ray tree

Peach Trees that Bear and Deliver Money Regularly

One reason Harrison's Peach trees are better than any other you can get is because we have no serious diseases here. In large orchards planted with our trees in this neighborhood, not one tree has died. In some of these orchards are bearing Peach trees thirty years old, that have never had a sign of yellows. The trees we supply are absolutely clean when they leave here.

If every man who intends to plant Peaches would come to our nurseries and see our clean, healthy, sturdy trees in immense blocks, he would understand why we have been leaders in Peach-tree production for many years. We have growing here now, probably more trees than can be found in any other one nursery in the world. The large number enables us to sell only the choicest. It is our policy to destroy all culls and also what are generally sold as seconds.

Because we are large Peach growers—harvest and market big crops every year—we are in a position to know what kinds to offer. In every orchard we have a chance to watch,—those of other people as well as our own,—we make it a point to know just what is going on. If one variety makes any great success, we have a record of it. If it seems to be adapted to any particular locality, that fact is noted. And if certain kinds show defects and weaknesses, we study those too, and avoid them. In this way only can the most efficient knowledge of Peaches be had. Our careful study makes us feel competent to say with authority, just what kinds will pay under certain conditions, and how much they will pay. We can also tell growers how to manage their work.



Two-year trees in the nursery. Almost ready to bear



Ray is of splendid shape

The Best Kinds of Peaches for Eastern States

MOORE'S FAVORITE. The last of August and first of September. Large, white, with blushing cheek. Flesh white, tender and juicy. When the tree has a good chance, results are wonderful. Free.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Early August. Large, round, white with much red in several shades; flesh white, with a red stain at the stone, juicy, rich, tender and sweet. For commercial orchards; dependable and reliable. Free.

OLDMIXON FREE. Middle August. Fruit large, pale yellow, with good red cheek; flesh white with red stain at the stone, tender, rich and excellent. Tree large and thrifty. Big crops regularly. Free.

REEVES' FAVORITE. September. Large or extra large, round, yellow, with beautiful red cheek; flesh deep yellow, red at stone, juicy as a melon, melting, of excellent flavor. Fine looker; productive. Free.

STUMP. Last two weeks in September. Large, round, white with brilliant red cheek. Flesh white, juicy, tender, yet firm, of finest flavor. Trees vigorous, healthy. Good commercially. Free.

PRICES

All varieties, except Ray

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 8 ft.	\$0 30	\$2 50	\$15 00	\$100
5 to 7 ft.	25	2 00	12 00	\$90
5 to 6 ft.	20	1 75	11 00	\$80
4 to 5 ft.	15	1 25	10 00	\$70
3 to 4 ft.	12	1 00	9 00	\$60
2 to 3 ft.	10	90	8 00	\$50
1 to 2 ft.	08	75	7 00	\$40

Prices of Ray

	Each	10	100	1,000
6 to 7 ft.	\$0 40	\$4 00	\$18 00	\$160
5 to 6 ft.	30	3 00	14 00	\$120
4 to 5 ft.	24	2 40	12 00	\$110
3 to 4 ft.	20	2 00	11 00	\$100
2 to 3 ft.	16	1 50	9 00	\$80
1 to 2 ft.	14	1 25	8 00	\$60

SPECIAL OFFER

12 trees, our selection to suit your locality, and to ripen early to late, including 2 Ray, value \$3.30, for \$2.25, prepaid, if ordered before May 15.



We dig some trees in the fall and heel them in. They are tied in bundles, ready to ship to you now



More beautiful than any other ornamental in blossom time

Why a Banker Planted Apples

A leading magazine tells about a Cleveland banker, who saw at his grocery some Apples that caught his fancy. He priced them. They were fifty cents per dozen. He got to thinking of apples and eggs and potatoes and meat—where each came from and how much each cost him. That winter, as he sat by his grate fire, he decided that growing Apples was worth his, a banker's, attention. The next spring he bought fifteen acres, and planted it in fruit. Now he spends his evenings dreaming of his future home, and reflecting on a fact his fruit-growing study has shown him. For he found university graduates, who formerly went into trades or professions or business, now building bungalow homes on fruit farms, and raising hardy, juicy, handsome, flawless fruit that is shipped all over the world.

If a banker can buy land,—leave his successful and comfortable business—to go and raise Apples, how quick the farmer who has land should see his chance and start an orchard. Our own experience as successful orchardists proves that fruit-growing offers the same opportunities and cash returns in the East as it does in the West, when done properly. We have over two hundred thousand bearing trees, in all of our orchards together, so we know what we are talking about when we say that the average Eastern farmer can make Apples the biggest opportunity for making money that he can find.

Varieties of Apples that Pay

Grimes' Golden, Jonathan, Stayman's Winesap, Mammoth Black Twig, Rome Beauty, Spitzenburg, Winesap, Wagner, Winter Banana, Rhode Island Greening, Northwestern Greening, McIntosh Red, King, Albermarle Pippin, York Imperial, Yellow Transparent and Baldwin.

These varieties have been the most successful east of the Alleghany Mountains. They have made money, they are making money now, and they will make money for their planters in the East during the next hundred years to come. Grimes' Golden, Stayman's Winesap, Jonathan, Winter Banana, are of the highest quality, and their keeping qualities are fine. The trees bear heavy crops nearly every year, and thrive in almost all locations.

Ben Davis, Gano, and Apples of similar type are even of wider adaptability. They will yield a heavy crop every year. But the fruit is of very poor quality. Spy is a rank grower and Stark is even more so. The old Winesap is coming into favor again for the Valley of Virginia and Shenandoah Valley. Baldwin is a good, old reliable kind which Eastern growers used to consider their best, but there are three or four later varieties, such as Stayman's Winesap, Grimes' Golden and Rome Beauty, which would be better as the main standby in an orchard.



Three out of every four farms in the East ought to have this kind of landscape. Photo from West Virginia orchard.

Orchards Less Trouble than Grain or Stock

At Locust Hill Farm, in Ontario county, N. Y., there is almost a hundred acres in Apples. Since 1875 the prices received ranged from 80 cents to \$3 per barrel, while the average price in the orchard for this period is a little over \$2 per barrel. Cultivation or mulching, spraying, correct grading and careful packing are the points which insure high prices. Every year more American Apples are sent to Europe, and the prices received for the fruit over there are enough above American prices to well justify the shipping. Less Apples are grown in the United States every year. The 1909 crop was three million barrels less than the 1908 crop. The 1910 crop was two million below the 1909. Do Apples pay? Well it looks like it! Less trouble, more money!



A York Imperial tree bowed down with fruit in 1910.

Every Family Needs 25 Bushels a Year

As for home orchards—look at this. Good Apple trees cost, say 35 cents each or \$3 per dozen. If trees are wanted to yield fruit to eat at home, the pleasure of growing them will pay for the cost. At five years old each tree will bear a peck, at seven years old a bushel, with right care. This bushel will be worth at least \$1 in the market and five times that much if used at home. The trees can be so placed that they will add as much to the appearance of the home as any ornamental. Why don't you fit up your home grounds with trees this spring?

PRICES

Prices of Two-year Apple Trees					Prices of One-year Apple Trees				
	Each	10	100	1,000		Each	10	100	1,000
Extra, 6 to 7 ft.	\$0 40	\$3 50	\$30 00	\$250 00	5 to 6 ft.	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00	\$200 00
Extra, 5 to 6 ft.	35	3 00	25 00	200 00	4 to 5 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	150 00
First-class med.					3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00
4 to 5 ft.	30	2 50	20 00	150 00	2 to 3 ft.	16	1 50	12 00	100 00
3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	15 00	125 00					
2 to 3 ft.	16	1 50	12 00	100 00					

Special Offer. 50 trees for a home orchard, our selection of varieties to ripen summer, fall and winter, some for all purposes—clean, perfect, straight, Harrison trees that are ready to head as you want them, by best methods, value \$10, our price till April 15, \$7.50, prepaid.

Grow Grapes Like These

Mr. Herman E. Bach, of Bay City, Michigan, got a grape-vine from us in 1905. Last fall he sent us the picture in the upper corner, and said in his letter, "Please accept this photograph from one of your satisfied customers." The vine is certainly loaded. Enough Grapes are in sight to bring all of \$4 at market rates.

He hasn't put more than \$1 worth of care or expense on this vine in the whole five years. This dollar includes the first cost of the vine. And yet he gave all the cultivation and trimming that was needed. If there had been a thousand vines, they could have been attended to for \$1,000.

Now, this vine took up very little space, off in a corner of Mr. Bach's yard, near the house. He could have had three or four of them just as well as one. We are pretty safe in saying that there is not more than one home in fifty, the country over, which hasn't the space for two or three Grape-vines, and most farms have an acre or more on hillsides that had better be growing Grapes, which it will do to perfection, than briars and wild carrot and ground-hogs.

How to Market Grapes

Marketing Grapes is a new thing to many men. They may be sold in baskets direct to users anywhere, to wholesale fruit dealers in large cities, or to "Grape Juice" plants. Marketing Grapes in baskets and making unfermented "Grape Juice" has grown to be a big business up along Lake Erie, in Kentucky, in the Missouri Valley and in Pacific states. Whole counties are one big vineyard, and farmers are making more out of their fields than they ever did before with any other crop—vegetables, grain or stock. The little Lake Keuka Valley in New York, shipped nearly six million baskets in 1909, and more vines are planted every season.

Whole districts in Germany grow nothing but Grapes. Some of their Grapes are sold in their large cities, but much of their crop is sent over here to our markets, which should be supplied by home-grown Grapes. George Ives, of Kentucky, said that the most profitable crop he ever raised, "was ten acres of Grapes. The total expense was \$140, and the receipts were \$3,170, not including 3,000 pounds of Concord which we made into unfermented juice." Eight barrels of Grape juice is the average from an acre, and this will bring \$250 to \$400.



An arbor over a garden gate

thing," but not fruit, and still he did not thrive. The poor kid saw a basket of Grapes on the table above him and pulled it down. When his mother came back, she found that he had got outside of nearly a whole bunch. She sent for a doctor at once. The baby went to sleep, and the only sign he had eaten the Grapes was a sort of satisfied grin that would come over his face while he slept,—as though he thought, "I got filled up with something good once, anyhow."

If It's True, Start Now

If you are in doubt about kinds, put it up to us. Tell us what your soil is and all about the place you are going to plant in. Our particular kind of soil encourages an extra-large root-growth. Our one-year vines are so full of vigor and so big that they are often taken for two-year vines such as are grown in heavier, colder soils. We have so many that we can send out all selected, No. 1 vines.

Make 1911 a different year if you haven't started some home fruit before. Plant a dozen Grape-vines (or fifty if you can, for they cost only ten or fifteen cents each), along with some apple, peach, pear and plum trees. They will make your home a different place before long.

\$1.50 for 12 vines, prepaid—4 black, 1 Campbell's Early, 1 Concord, 1 King, 1 Moore's Early; 4 red, 1 Agawam, 2 Delaware, 1 Wyoming; 4 white, 2 Niagara, 2 Pocklington, total value \$1.75.

50 cts. for 6 vines—black, 1 Concord, 1 Moore's Early; red, 1 Delaware, 1 Wyoming; white, 1 Niagara, 1 Pocklington, total value 60 cts.

\$1.50 for 6, new kinds—black, 4 Campbell's Early, 2 King, total value \$2. These offers expire May 15, 1911.



Mr. Bach's five-year-old vine

Grapes and Juice as a Food

With a small hand press, the "juice" can be made at home. This is not a wine at all, and is not an alcoholic drink in the least. Grape juice which is left sour is a nasty, bitter fluid, "not fit for the pigs," but when made right and kept sealed, it is as wholesome and nourishing as the original fruit, or as apples or peaches. By its use the essence of the fruit can be had in spring and summer months, when fruit is so high-priced.

Grapes and the unfermented juice, are health-giving to a strong extent. Many old people and invalids find in both their easiest digested nourishment. One incident where the family was converted to the use of Grapes was amusing. A sickly, puny baby, a year or more old, was left by himself for a while. He had been fed "every-



Just a glimpse of some of our vines in the nursery field

Pay for a Farm with Strawberries

A farmer who lived in Philadelphia last season kept a record of the Strawberries his family used, and of their cost. On July 1 the average price he had paid was at the rate of five cents for three berries. Now, such prices mean big pay to growers, and this man saw how, by his own efforts alone, with a little help at picking time, he could make \$2,000 a year growing berries.

That's why he planted an acre on his Pennsylvania farm, and why he put Strawberry plants between his young orchard trees. 1911 will find him on his farm taking care of these plants. He will pay all the expenses of those growing trees, till they bear, with the berries which are grown between the rows. His farm is paid for now, but he can tell of the struggle it took to accomplish that, and he will tell that it could be done over again in half the time with Strawberries sold on present markets, and the purchaser could live in luxury compared to the way he had lived while paying for it before—not without steady and hard work, but for more pay.



At harvest time here we look more like a fruit farm than a nursery

Good Plants M

The one great big vital factor for success is good plants of right kinds. Early and late, high-colored, rich-flavored, solid, perfect berries are the key to success. Every time a Strawberry is picked with care it means that the high cost of living is

Seven of the Best Kinds of Strawberry

Here are seven sorts which have passed all others in the race for popularity. They are the "nearest perfection" kinds. They are good growers, thrive in any soil, the berries of all are of fine appearance and of the very finest flavor and quality. We give most of our attention to them, and a large part of our more than 100 acres of Strawberries is in these kinds. No one will make a mistake in planting them.

BUBACH. Beautiful bright red, neither dark nor light. Foliage dark and waxy. Berries thick, meaty, fine-grained, of medium size, weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns. Very early, short stems and low plants.

DUNCAN. Medium to large, brilliant red, with very firm flesh, subacid flavor and excellent appearance. Not a new variety, and as yet is little known. We have acres of Duncan, and have fully tested it for every purpose. It has a great deal of merit as a shipper and as a prize-getter. Plants vigorous, large and bear regularly.

GANDY. With the exception of Millionaire, Gandy is the latest of all Strawberries. Brings highest prices, yields tremendous crops. Bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are

borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, the best kind we have grown. Plant is a perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. Our best-paying late berry.

HAVERLAND. A medium-early variety of fine appearance. Berries are medium to large, rich, bright red, long and pointed, and very tempting in appearance. Will thrive in any soil and under almost all conditions, dark, long leaves, lots of strong runners formed, crops are nearly always large. One of the most valuable for commercial planting. Should be well pollenized by other kinds growing near.

MILLIONAIRE. Though new, has been grown and thoroughly tested beside other good sorts with entire satisfaction in every respect. Berry medium size, dark, rich red, well-shaped, very showy. Latest of all Strawberries—later than Gandy—and it has all of Gandy's good points. Foliage strong, makes a very large number of plants, and more quarts of berries than any kinds except the Bubach class. Blossoms perfect.



One Klondyke bush that did its full share



Each



Our plants are grown on newly cleared land, and are big and healthy

Why Harrison's Plants are so Good

The "East Shore" of Maryland, and Delaware, produce the finest Strawberry plants in the world. The loose, sandy-clay soil develops big root systems. Growth of runners and of the crowns they set, is rapid and luxuriant. No serious diseases bother plants here, and we guard against any possible infection by spraying, etc. The Atlantic ocean is only seven miles away from us, and the salt winds from it seem to give a superior hardi-

Make Success Easy

ness with Strawberries, for profit or home use, is easy. Berries bring the big money. Heavy crops of berries which can be sold when high prices prevail. Every berry patch is started with right plants and proper care is no longer a serious problem to one more family.

ness and vigor to our plants. This is especially noticeable in the health of the foliage. The effect of this salt air remains with the plants a long time, even when they are planted many hundreds of miles inland.

The grower's skill and knowledge has a lot to do with producing good plants. Strawberries were one of the things we started with, and thirty years of "living with them" in our own bearing fields, has made us pretty well acquainted with them. Our plant growers understand all the little differences in varieties, in blossoms and pollenizing, as they would an open book.

Berries for General Purposes Everywhere

KLONDYKE. Berries uniform, shapely, rich dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy and handsome, sell quickly. We show it in natural colors on the back cover of our catalogue. This is an expensive thing to do, but we wanted our customers who were not familiar with it to have a chance of seeing how fine it really is. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green. Abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect but do not fully fertilize themselves and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best-paying early berry.

PARSONS. Very popular everywhere. Berries begin to ripen at mid-season and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is popular nearly everywhere.

OUR PRICES

20 cts. per doz., 30 cts. for 25, 40 cts. for 50, 70 cts. per 100, \$1.35 for 500, \$2.50 per 1,000 for these varieties: Aroma, Auto, Bedarwood, Bismarck, Crescent, Chipman, Duncan, Excelsior, E. Hathaway, Fendall, Fairdale Giant, Gandy, Haverland, Johnson's Early, Klondyke, Lady Thompson, Michel's Early, Mascot, New Home, Oaks Early, Parsons B., Steven's Late Champion, Superior, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Tennessee, Warfield.

20 cts. per doz., 40 cts. for 25, 50 cts. for 50, 90 cts. per 100, \$1.50 for 500, \$3 per 1,000 for these varieties: Brandywine, Bubach, Ekey, Glen Mary, Mark Hanna, New York, Nick Ohmer, Norwood, Oswego, Sharpless, Star.

Millionaire. 40 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 25, 80 cts. for 50, \$1.50 per 100, \$2.75 for 500, \$5 per 1,000.

SPECIAL OFFERS. 100 plants, our selection for your conditions, early medium and late ripening, including a dozen each of Millionaire and Klondyke, \$1 value, for 75 cts., till May 15.

1,000 plants, our selection for a home bed, or for market growing, value \$3.50, for \$2.25, prepaid, till May 15.



ety by itself



The back cover of our 1911 Catalogue. Klondyke berries

Pay for a

class. blossoms perfect.

Each v

Pay for a Farm with Strawberries

A farmer who lived in Philadelphia last season kept a record of the Strawberries his family used, and of their cost. On July 1 the average price he had paid was at the rate of five cents for three berries. Now, such prices mean big pay to growers, and this man saw how, by his own efforts alone, with a little help at picking time, he could make \$2,000 a year growing berries.

That's why he planted an acre on his Pennsylvania farm, and why he put Strawberry plants between his young orchard trees. 1911 will find him on his farm taking care of these plants. He will pay all the expenses of those growing trees, till they bear, with the berries which are grown between the rows. His farm is paid for now, but he can tell of the struggle it took to accomplish that, and he will tell that it could be done over again in half the time with Strawberries sold on present markets, and the purchaser could live in luxury compared to the way he had lived while paying for it before—not without steady and hard work, but for more pay.



At harvest time here we look more like a fruit farm than a nursery



Our plants are grown on newly cleared land, and are big and healthy

Why Harrison's Plants are so Good

The "East Shore" of Maryland, and Delaware, produce the finest Strawberry plants in the world. The loose, sandy-clay soil develops big root systems. Growth of runners and of the crowns they set, is rapid and luxuriant. No serious diseases bother plants here, and we guard against any possible infection by spraying, etc. The Atlantic ocean is only seven miles away from us, and the salt winds from it seem to give a superior hardiness and vigor to our plants. This is especially noticeable in the health of the foliage. The effect of this salt air remains with the plants a long time, even when they are planted many hundreds of miles inland.

The grower's skill and knowledge has a lot to do with producing good plants. Strawberries were one of the things we started with, and thirty years of "living with them" in our own bearing fields, has made us pretty well acquainted with them. Our plant growers understand all the little differences in varieties, in blossoms and pollenizing, as they would an open book.

Good Plants Make Success Easy

The one great big vital factor for success with Strawberries, for profit or home use, is good plants of right kinds. Early and late berries bring the big money. Heavy crops of high-colored, rich-flavored, solid, perfect berries which can be sold when high prices prevail are the key to success. Every time a Strawberry patch is started with right plants and proper care it means that the high cost of living is no longer a serious problem to one more family.

Seven of the Best Kinds of Strawberries for General Purposes Everywhere

Here are seven sorts which have passed all others in the race for popularity. They are the "nearest perfection" kinds, are good growers, thrive in any soil, the berries of all are of fine appearance and of the very finest flavor and quality. We give most of our attention to them, and a large part of our more than 100 acres of Strawberries is in these kinds. No one will make a mistake in planting them.

BUBACH. Beautiful bright red, neither dark nor light. Foliage dark and waxy. Berries thick, meaty, fine-grained, often weighing an ounce and a quarter each. Plants thrive in any soil and in any section, and have stout crowns. Very short stems and low plants.

DUNCAN. Medium to large, brilliant red, with very firm flesh, subacid flavor and excellent appearance. Not a new variety, and as yet is little known. We have acres of Duncan, and have fully tested it for every purpose. It has a great deal of merit as a shipper and as a prize-getter. Plants vigorous, large and bear regularly.

GANDY. With the exception of Millionaire, Gandy is the latest of all Strawberries. Brings highest prices, yields tremendous crops. Bright red, with somewhat smooth surface. Foliage broad and dark green. Berries are borne on long, upright stems, well above the leaves and dirt. Will not spoil if picking is neglected for a few days after they are ripe. As a late market sort and long-distance shipper, the best kind we have grown. Plant is a perfect bloomer, strong and vigorous, but should be set near other bisexuals. Our best-paying late berry.



One Klondyke bush that did its full share

HAVERLAND. A medium-early variety of fine appearance. Berries are medium to large, rich, bright red, long and pointed, and very tempting in appearance. Will thrive in any soil and under almost all conditions, dark, long leaves, lots of strong runners formed, crops are nearly always large. One of the most valuable for commercial planting. Should be well pollenized by other kinds growing near.

MILLIONAIRE. Though new, has been grown and thoroughly tested beside other good sorts with entire satisfaction in every respect. Berry medium size, dark, rich red, well-shaped, very showy. Latest of all Strawberries—later than Gandy—and it has all of Gandy's good points. Foliage strong, makes a very large number of plants, and more quarts of berries than any kinds except the Bubach class. Blossoms perfect.



Each variety by itself

KLONDYKE. Berries uniform, shapely, rich dark red, mild and delicious, very juicy and handsome, sell quickly. We show it in natural colors on the back cover of our catalogue. This is an expensive thing to do, but we wanted our customers who were not familiar with it to have a chance of seeing how fine it really is. Plants make a remarkable growth, are tall, compact, stalks strong, leaves light green. Abundant runners and an unusual number of crowns. Yields are wonderful. Blossoms are perfect but do not fully fertilize themselves and need other sorts near. The name is suggestive of the results this variety brings—often a gold mine would fall behind this Strawberry in bringing profits. Our best-paying early berry.

PARSONS. Very popular everywhere. Berries begin to ripen at mid-season and continue until Gandy comes in. Dark red, thick, blunt, mild, fine in flavor and looks. Plants healthy, sturdy and produce twice as many crowns as other sorts. Parsons will thrive and is popular nearly everywhere.

OUR PRICES

20 cts. per doz., 30 cts. for 25, 40 cts. for 50, 70 cts. per 100, \$1.35 for 500, \$2.50 per 1,000 for these varieties: Aroma, Auto, Bedarwood, Bismarck, Crescent, Chipman, Duncan, Excelsior, E. Hathaway, Fendall, Fairdale Giant, Gandy, Haverland, Johnson's Early, Klondyke, Lady Thompson, Michel's Early, Mascot, New Home, Oaks Early, Parsons B., Steven's Late Champion, Superior, Sample, Senator Dunlap, Tennessee, Warfield.

20 cts. per doz., 40 cts. for 25, 50 cts. for 50, 90 cts. per 100, \$1.50 for 500, \$3 per 1,000 for these varieties: Brandywine, Bubach, Ekey, Glen Mary, Mark Hanna, New York, Nick Ohmer, Norwood, Oswego, Sharpless, Star.

Millionaire. 40 cts. per doz., 60 cts. for 25, 80 cts. for 50, \$1.50 per 100, \$2.75 for 500, \$5 per 1,000.

SPECIAL OFFERS. 100 plants, our selection for your conditions, early medium and late ripening, including a dozen each of Millionaire and Klondyke, \$1 value, for 75 cts., till May 15.

1,000 plants, our selection for a home bed, or for market growing, value \$3.50, for \$2.25, prepaid, till May 15.



The back cover of our 1911 Catalogue. Klondyke berries



Ornamentals Will Pay You

When you hear of some one getting a fancy price for a farm or a home property, you may think him lucky in finding a buyer. Or when some place seems to look more comfortable and inviting every time you go past it, you remark that you wish you had such a location.

But it isn't the luck—it isn't the location. It is the thoughtful use of privet and evergreens, shrubs and vines and maples that makes the differences. Out along the road from our place to Ocean City, there is a little five-room house that looks as good to those who go by as the big house at the other end of Berlin. It didn't cost anywhere near as much, it hasn't as much ground space, and it isn't as well situated.

But the man who lives in the little house planted about a hundred and fifty yards of privet hedge, some arborvitæ hedge, a tall screen of spruces and some shrubs and shade trees. It cost him, say a hundred dollars to do it all. His place is worth five hundred dollars more to sell than it would be without the hedges and trees, and it is worth several thousand more to him as a residence. That's how ornamentals paid one man, and they will pay you in the same way.

Out in the Central West they have got so used to the idea of windbreaks of tall evergreens that no home is considered complete without them. The house is protected from winds and sleet, as are also stock in barnyards and pastures, and crops in fields.



When \$100 Brings \$500, Hedges Bring Prosperity

Certain New England towns and rural sections are famous for their hedges and their evergreens. Whole neighborhoods look like one well-kept estate. There are hedges everywhere. Nearly all the lawns, school grounds, church grounds, parks

and cemeteries are bordered by them, and as you go out of the town, you will likely pass a neatly laid out extension, where some real estate man has looked ahead a year or two for his future customers and divided his lots off with hedges. Further on, the roadsides are followed with hedges all the way, and straight, hedge-lined lanes lead back to homes well set among shade trees, shrubs and evergreens. In the town the streets are lined with trees too.

The whole effect on visitors is to make them admire the section and think well of it always. Prices are paid for properties of every class which would have been impossible to get if the surroundings were any less neat. The effect on the residents is certainly worth noting also. There are no rubbish heaps here and there, buildings are nearly all painted and farmers do not leave their machinery around in fields or outside near the barns. And the examples of neatness at homes and schools will be a fine thing for the children. They will take better care of their own homes in the future, because of this training during their youth.



Stately Norway Maple



Children, hedges and shade trees go together

Get Busy and Plant This April

It pays to plant privet and other ornamentals. How to plant them and what particular trees to select for your situation are points easily decided. The main thing is to get started to do it in 1911, and in April. Tell us the size of your grounds and what they are, or give an idea of what you need, if you can, and we shall be glad to outline a plan. We want to see you

fix up your home grounds as we know it can be done. We want to have you do this whether you get the plants here or from some other grower, because it will mean less expense for fences, more comfort, increased property value, and a good influence on your children and on the community. But when you do it, you will find that we offer you the best plants and trees in America, at fair prices, and that we also help you do it right, in the planting and the care.

NORWAY SPRUCE—

	Each	10	100
18-24 in.	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$17 50
30-36 in.	35	2 50	22 00
3-4 ft.	40	2 75	25 00
4-5 ft.	50	4 50	35 00



Neat trimming and shadows of trees make this hedge look like a stone wall

THE COST

SILVER MAPLES—

	Each	10
4-5 ft., 1 1/2 in.	\$0 15	\$1 25
6-7 ft., 3/4 in.	25	2 00
8-9 ft., 1 1/4 in.	35	2 50
10-12 ft., 2 in.	45	4 00
12-14 ft., 3 in.	50	4 50

NORWAY MAPLES—

4-5 ft., 1 1/2 in.	30	2 50
6-7 ft., 3/4 in.	50	4 00
8-9 ft., 1 1/4 in.	1 00	9 00
10-12 ft., 2 in.	2 00	
12-14 ft., 3 in.	3 00	

CALIFORNIA PRIVET—

	Doz.	100	1,000
7-8 ft.	\$1 75	\$11 00	\$100
6-7 ft.	1 50	8 00	\$75
5-6 ft.	1 25	6 00	\$55
4-5 ft.	1 00	5 00	\$45
3-4 ft.	75	4 00	\$35
2-3 ft.	60	3 00	\$25
1 1/2-2 ft.	50	2 50	\$20
1-1 1/2 ft.	40	2 00	\$15
6-12 in.	30	1 50	\$10